

From the BOSTON CENTINEL.

General Eaton.—We have held in our possession for some time past a very interesting letter from General Eaton written at the time he was about to enter the Libyan desert in his operations against Tripoli, to one of his correspondents in this state. We have forebore laying it before our readers, lest its publication might possibly prejudice the important expedition he was engaged in; but it now being ascertained that the expedition has been abandoned; that our gallant countryman together with the bashaw Hamet, and about ninety of their faithful followers, have escaped to Syracuse.—[We say escaped, for we are told that the soldiery which had been embodied by General Eaton, and the ex-bashaw, & who were flushed with the prospect of sharing the pillage of the usurper's territory, on finding in the peace which had been concluded, the frustration of all their hopes, became outrageous, & their vengeance had like to have been fatal to both the general and the Bashaw]—we think it no longer necessary to withhold it from the public. At present we shall not make any other comment upon the extracts we give than merely to say they delineate a deep and able politician, united with the cool, persevering & intrepid parizan, and that they will be read with great interest:

"Egypt, province of Behera, village of Dinamhour,

JAN. 25th, 1805.

"After touching at Malta, the Argus arrived at Alexandria, [Egypt] on the 26th of November, 1804. We received from the British resident at Cairo, and consul at Alexandria, every assistance which the nature of our affairs & their duty could require & admit. At Alexandria it was intimated to me, that Hamet bashaw [the exiled prince of Tripoli] was not to be had without application to Elfi Bey, to whom he had attached himself—both of whom were in Upper Egypt, acting with the Mameluke Beys, against the Ottoman government; and to whom access was barred by the Turkish army. Under these discouraging appearances and contrary to the advice of every body on the sea coast, on the 30th of November I left Alexandria for Grand Cairo, with three officers, lieutenant O'Bannon, Messrs. Mann, & Danielson, and a few men from the brig, who together with some others recruited on the spot, and at Rosetta, made an escort of 18.—This precaution was necessary upon account of the banks of the Nile being infested by the wild Arabs of the desert and by straggling Arnaut deserters from the grand seignior's army; the former subsist by plunder; the latter rob and murder indiscriminately every defenceless being whose appearance denote property. Both move in bodies and have rendered themselves terrible throughout Egypt. On the 8th Dec. 1804 we arrived without accident at Grand Car.

Here I found the prime minister & one of the confidential governors of Hamet bashaw, who confirmed the intimation I received at Alexandria, that the bashaw was actually with the Mameluke Beys, & considered as an enemy to the government of this country. I had already dispatched to him secret couriers from Alexandria and Rosetta; and now sent off a third and 4th from the capital. But I had not yet had an audience of the viceroy, and not knowing his accessible point, the difficulty I apprehended of getting the Bashaw out of the country exceeded that of access to him;—for I found it impossible to do it privately, and to attempt it might not only defeat our main object, but endanger our own personal safety.

Wherefore, at my first interview finding the viceroy a man of much more frankness and liberality than commonly fall to the character of a Turk, I unreservedly opened to him the object of my visit to his country; and received the proffer of friendly offices.

This cleared a little my prospect while it created new embarrassments—for the interference or even the amnesty of the viceroy in the behalf of Hamet bashaw might excite the jealousy of the Mameluke Beys, and have the effect to debar his departure. But a new difficulty beset me which I little expected, and less from the quarter it came. The French consul at Alexandria, Mr. Drovitte, a Piedmontese, had insinuated that we were British spies in American masks; and that our pretext of friendship for Hamet bashaw aimed at nothing but an intercourse with the Mamelukes, who are suspected of being in British subsidy; of course an insinuation as injurious as it was malignant. I am yet

totally at a loss to account for this strange conduct of Mr. Drovitte, as I am equally so at the indignity offered our flag being refused by that of the French throughout this country, those marks of civility never refused to a foreign flag, in ordinary cases and which we received from every other nation represented here; except that informed of our object, and pursuing the same line of conduct with his colleague at Tripoli, he thought by these means to defeat that object. I found means however, (the means that meet every thing in this quarter of the globe) to remove this difficulty; and finally received the viceroy's letter of Amnesty, and passport of safe conduct to Hamet bashaw, which was dispatched to him on the 15th in quadruplicates, and by other conveyances.

"I now patiently waited the issue of the measures thus far pursued. Mean time busied myself in finding out the Tripolitan emigrants in the country;—their attachment to the rival brothers; and their feelings towards the Americans. Among these, one appeared who was only ninety days from Tripoli, an Arnaut Turk, who had been in the service of Jussuf Bashaw [the reigning Prince of Tripoli] during the blockade of last summer; him I had under particular examination. Supposing himself conversing with Englishmen he was very unreserved in his confessions; and being decidedly in the interest of the enemy (he was enthusiastic in his cause, tho' willing to dispense with his honors) his story deserves the more credit. He said Tripoli had lost many men in the different attacks of the Americans last summer; the town was much damaged, and the inhabitants under such a state of consternation that nobody slept in the city; and that no business was done there. He confirmed the account of the fire ship Infernal, being blown up by captain Summers, after being boarded by two row gallees. Stating this fact the fellow wept! He observed, that this was an unfortunate war for the poor cruizers: They had been led to believe the Americans were all merchantmen; and that they should have nothing to do but to go out and bring them in; but they found them devils; from whom nothing was to be gained in war; and therefore he had quitted the service of Jussuf Bashaw. The bashaw was nevertheless determined not to make peace with these infidels until he shall have humbled them, and made them pay for the damages they had done to his navy and city. He acknowledged that Hamet Bashaw had many friends in Tripoli; but said that Jussuf Bashaw had taken care of him! It is ascertained that the latter had employed and paid assassins to poison the former: These undoubtedly reported that they had executed their commission, and hence we account for the report of Hamet Bashaw's death.

"On the 8th instant, I received from the bashaw an answer to my letter from Cairo; dated the 28th of the month of R madan, corresponding with the 3d January, 1805, stating that he should that day depart for this province, and take lodgings at the house of an Arab chief where he should wait to meet me. But as my letters to him, dated after the viceroy's amnesty, all advised him to repair to the English House at Rosetta, under the guarantee of the viceroy's passport; and believing he might push his march higher I left Cairo for that place the 13th instant, and arrived in three days.—Nothing additional appearing there, I proceeded to Alexandria, the 19th, and on the 20th received the bashaw's answer to my letter the 28th November, of the same tenor with that received from him at Cairo. I appeared, that no confiding in the viceroy's dispositions concerning him, or perhaps, not receiving his letter before leaving the Mameluke bey's camp, the bashaw had determined to expect an interview at the place he first named, near the lake Faium, on the border of the desert, about 190 miles from the sea coast. Nothing can be more incredulous than a Turk of a Turk's honor; and for a good reason, nothing can be more equivocal than their plighted faith; it is an article of barter and sale. Though travelling in the interior of the country had become unusually hazardous on account of the jealousy of the Turkish chiefs; of the reins given to licentiousness by the barbarity of civil war; and of the grounds the wild Arabs hold by reason of all restraint being relaxed on the part of the Turks and the Mamelukes, who are too seriously occupied with each other; I determined to attempt a passage to Faium.

"Accordingly on the 22d instant, I left Alexandria, with two officers from the Argus, lieutenant Blake and Mr. Mann, and an escort of twenty-three men indifferently mounted, and on the evening of the 23d, found myself arrested at the Turkish lines, between seventy and eighty miles on our route, by the Kerchief of Dimanhour,

commanding a detachment of 500 Ottoman troops on the frontier. No argument I could advance could at all modify the severity of his first resolution not to let me pass his lines—though in every thing else he treated us with distinction and great hospitality—However mortified the concession, I cannot but applaud the correct military conduct of this chief—for it was in itself a suspicious circumstance, that a body of armed, unknown foreigners should be found shaping a course for his enemy's rendezvous with no other pretext than to search for a refugee Bashaw! But this suspicious circumstance was strengthened and aggravated by the insinuations gone out from the French consul, that we came into this country with secret views hostile to the Turks. Our situation here was somewhat perplexing, and vastly unpleasant. I do not recollect ever having found myself on ground more critical: to a natural suspicion of a Turk, this general added a fierce and savage temper; of course proud and arrogant. I soon found my point of approach. I passed high compliments upon the correctness of his military vigilance and conduct; said it was what I apprehended, and what I certainly would have done myself in similar circumstances; but knowing from character the magnanimity of his soul, I was determined to have an interview with him, in full confidence that he would aid a measure so purely humane, and so manifestly to the Turkish interest in Egypt, in case he would not permit me to pursue my object personally. At the same time recurring to the example of the Viceroy, whose letter I had shewn to him, and signified, that I had it in charge to tender him a *douceur* in testimony of our exalted opinion of his name and merit. He was moved; said my confidence should not be disappointed; and called into his tent a chief of the Arab tribe: a wandering host who have from time to time been driven or emigrated from the kingdom of Tripoli, since the usurpation of Jussuf Bashaw, to whom he stated my business, and asked, if he could give any account of Hamet Bashaw? The young chief, in an extacy exclaimed, *he knew every thing!* I requested him to declare himself; for I had no secret in my relation with that bashaw. His story is anticipated in the statement I have given in the Bashaw's actual position. He added that 20,000 Barbary Arabs were ready to march with him from this border, to recover their native country and inheritance—repeated, that he knew our plan—and now that he had seen me he would plight his head to the Turkish general he would bring me Hamet Bashaw in ten days. The Turk accordingly dispatched him with a companion on this message the next morning.

"I could yet perceive some symptoms of suspicion and apprehension on the brow of my newly acquired military friend.—Wherefore, without seeming to have any particular view other than a solicitude to meet the man I sought, but really with a view of removing his apprehensions, I proposed to him to return to his head quarters, this village; send off my escort to Alexandria, and to wait myself with only the gentleman in company, and our servants, until our Arab chief should return from Faium with the bashaw. This proposal had its desired effect. We left him and retired to a handsome marquee prepared for the purpose: took refreshments he had ordered to be in readiness; and the next morning returned with an additional escort from his camp to this place; where we found lodgings in Turkish style provided for us.

"Thus far I have sketched an abstract from my journal. Do you expect something of Egypt? Its antiquities? Its curiosities? Its wonders? You must be disappointed. I am too much occupied with modern affairs to ransack catacombs, or climb pyramids; for the same reason I have not time to gratify curiosity; and as to wonders, can only notice, what I cannot help being impressed with, the *wonderful ignorance; wonderful stupidity; wonderful tyranny, and wonderful wretchedness* which so strongly mark the features of a country once the wonder of the world for science, wisdom, wholesome police and national happiness. Here is matter for a volume; I can only devote six lines to the subject. Not a man reads here; yet none but thinks himself divinely taught. The Kerchief of whom I have just spoken, in a little excursion to gather contributions, has cut off between fifty and sixty peasant's heads for no other crime than poverty; and just without the eastern gate of the village, a gallows is now erecting to hang a child of twelve years, the only son of a chief of the village Rabamani, because his father cannot pay the contribution levied on him!

God! I thank thee that my children are Americans.

JANUARY 31, 1805.

"Since I began this letter circumstances have accumulated to render our situation more awkward, and I may well say, ridiculous. The next day after our entering the house where we quarter, a marquee was pitched upon the terrace of an adjoining house, and a Turkish guard mounted there, under pretence of fresh air; armed Turks were sent into the house for the purpose of accompanying us as a life guard in our walks; and a centinel was placed at our door, in the lower court to prevent intrusions. Though these arrangements were vastly polite, I should have been very willing to have dispensed with them; yet, by appearing frank and easy with the Turkish general, his suspicions seemed to have subsided. I received all these marks of vigilance as marks of attention, thanked him for his civilities; and assured him I should be careful to make suitable mention of them to the president, my master. By this kind of adulation yesterday I so much drew him from his guard, that he opened his heart, and unequivocally confessed, that "In the present convulsed state of Egypt the Turks ought to suspect every body, especially the English; for they had peculiar reasons for suspecting us as the French consul had declared us British spies." What does not that savage merit for this wanton and base manner of exposing our lives to the infamy of a gibbet! I hope not to meet him at Alexandria."

Alexandria, Feb. 16, 1805.

"We arrived with the bashaw and suite, at the English cut between Abouky Bay and the lake Merjotis, a week ago last Wednesday: Here we had new difficulties to encounter: The French consul had been beforehand of me, in gaining the admiral of this port, and governor of the city; and they, consequently, came to a resolution not to permit the bashaw to enter the city nor to embark at this port. Arguments were useless, for we were too late in our application of it.

"But we felt no other inconvenience than delay; for the bashaw had before come to a resolution to march by land to Derne and Bengasi; and he now moved round the lake to form his camp at Araba tower, about 30 miles west of the old port of Alexandria. In the mean time I stated to the viceroy the contempt his letter of Amnesty suffered from his subalterns in this place; in consequence of which he addressed a firman by acaux, to the governor, commanding immediate compliance with his letter of amnesty; and imposing a fine on him of 25,000 piasters.

"This gives us a final triumph in Egypt; though I confess I could have wished the viceroy's resentment had not fallen so heavily upon his disobedient governor. I did not think it prudent to advise the bashaw to enter the city, lest vengeance should retaliate on him the chastisement he has brought upon his Turkish brother of this place. We shall, therefore, take our line of march through the Desert of Libya towards Derne, next Wednesday.

"Our party consists of 500 men; 100 of whom are Christians recruited on the spot, and employed in our service. We shall make a stand at Bomba, and wait the return of captain Hull with supplies and reinforcements, to seize the provinces of Derne and Bengasi; for which purpose he sails for the rendezvous the day after tomorrow.

"Here is a sketch in the port from Tripoli, sent by the enemy to prevent Hamet Bashaw being permitted to leave Egypt; but not having with him the only argument which carries all causes here, the poor devil must go back, in season only to give Jussuf Bashaw information of the fate which awaits him.

"If our measures are supported, he must fly his kingdom or die. How glorious would be the exhibition to see our fellow citizens, in captivity in Tripoli, march in triumph from a dungeon to their tyrants palace and display there the flag of the United States."

TO LET,

The Store & Cellar occupied by me. WM. OXLEY.

October 1.

BUTTER FOR SALE.

The Subscribers have just received and offer for Sale, at their store in King street, About 1500 lbs. of excellent fresh BUTTER, in small firkins, suitable for family use.

ANDERSON & PERRY.

October 1.

Alexandria Daily

THURSDAY, C

The Danish Vice-Consul, of Columbia, &c. has issued an Ordinance, from the Danish Vice-Consul, with a request to be published.

DANISH ORD

Directing that Danish sailing from North America, shall provide a certificate of health, from the Danish Vice-Consul, at Copenhagen.

We Christian the Servant of God, King of Denmark, Duke of Schleswig, Holstein, Sleswig, and of the Duchy of Oldenburg, &c. these presents—Whereas we have taken care to secure our dominions against the spread of pestilential diseases, and it is likewise our duty, that commerce and industry may be every alleviated, consistent with the important regulations.

And whereas the extensive coasts of the North America, require measures of precaution, to the health of the places, from which may arrive in our ports, the quarantine laws should be applied to ourselves induced most as follows, to wit:—I. The consuls appointed by the United States, by the vice consuls shall be obliged to supply subjects, which are from the ports of their for Europe, after strict the bills of health, per authorities, with a whereby the state of health of the time when the vessel in lading may be known for which purpose according to which the he made out, shall be I. Every one of our vessel commanded by American port to any other European states, demand such a certificate or vice consul at the he commences his voyage of a fine of fifty dollars to our quarantine.

II. Whereas our consuls in the ports of North America, are thereunto required, to ports to American and vessels destined for our states, boarding on the in future; and to contain the contents of shall have been made no vessel arriving from through the same may head, have free admittance of our realm; and is provided at the certificate from our consul, which shows, that is not subject to any.

In the contrary case, considered as suspected order, and shall be sent directed in their dominions &c. &c. According to which ed have most humble selves.

Given in our Copenhagen, the hundred and

On the 28th ultimo in the several count inspectors of the en the votes, and are who elect the of the Legisla that in the city of dates friendly to N

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JANUARY 31, 1805.
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Alexandria, Feb. 16, 1805.
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WM. OXLEY.

FOR SALE.
just received and offer for
their store in King Street.
lbs. of excellent fresh
small firkins, suitable
PERSON & PERRY.

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 3.

The Danish Vice-Consul, for the Dis
trict of Columbia, &c. has received the fol
lowing Ordinance, from the Danish Consul
General, with a request that it might be
published.

DANISH ORDINANCE.

Directing that Danish masters of vessels
sailing from North American ports for
Europe, shall provide themselves with cer
tificates of health, from the Danish Con
sul or Vice-Consul, at the place of lad
ing.

COPENHAGEN, May 15, 1805.

We Christian the Seventh, by the grace
of God, king of Denmark, Norway, of the
Wends and Goths, Duke of Schleswig, Hol
stein, Slesvig, and of the Dithmarsches,
count Oldenburg, &c. &c. Make known
these presents—Whereas by the estab
lishment of a complete quarantine regula
tion we have taken care to secure our realms
and dominions against the danger to be
incurred from pestilential epidemic disorders,
and it is likewise our most gracious plea
sure, that commerce and navigation should
enjoy every alleviation, which may be con
sistent with the important ends of these re
gulations.

And whereas the great distance and the
extensive coasts of the United States of
North America, require particular mea
sures of precaution, to be assured of the
health of the places, from whence vessels
may arrive in our ports, if all the severity
of the quarantine laws shall not in every in
stance be applied to them. We found
ourselves induced most graciously, to or
dinance as follows, to wit:

I. The consuls appointed by us in the
ports of the United States of America, &
by the vice consuls subordinate to them,
shall be obliged to supply all vessels of our
subjects, which are destined to depart
from the ports of their respective districts
for Europe, after strict investigation be
tween the bills of health issued by the pro
per authorities, with a particular certificate
whereby the state of health of the place
at the time when the vessel was laying there
in loading may be known with certainty;—
for which purpose particular forms accord
ing to which these certificates are to be
made out, shall be forwarded to them.

II. Every one of our subjects command
ing a vessel, who is destined to sail with the
vessel commanded by him, from any N.
American port to any seaport in our or
other European states, shall be obliged to
demand such a certificate from our consul
or vice consul at the place from whence
he commences his voyage; under penalty
of paying a fine of fifty dollars, which shall
go to our quarantine establishment.

III. Whereas our consuls & their vice
consuls in the ports of the United States of
North America, are empowered, when
thereunto required, to grant similar pas
sports to American and other foreign ves
sels destined for our and other ports of the
states, bordering on the Baltic, there shall
in future; and to commence from the time
when the contents of this our ordinance
shall have been made known in each place,
no vessel arriving from North America, al
though the same may produce a clean bill of
health, have free admittance into any of the
ports of our realm and dominions, unless
she is provided at the same time with such
a certificate from our consul or vice con
sul, which shews, that the same is absolute
ly not subject to any suspicion.

In the contrary case, she shall be con
sidered as suspected of a contagious dis
order, and shall be subjected to the treat
ment directed in the quarantine law of
our dominions &c. &c.

According to which, all those concern
ed have most humbly to conform them
selves.

Given in our royal residence of Co
penhagen, the 15th May, eighteen
hundred and five.

Christian R.
Schimmelmann.
Sehestedt, Ewald,
Tungberg, Dirnweber
C. Winthz.

On the 28th ultimo, an election was held
in the several counties of Pennsylvania for
inspectors of the ensuing General Election.
The inspectors are the officers who receive
the votes, and are chosen by the same ci
tizens who elect the Governor and mem
bers of the Legislature.

The American Daily Advertiser states
that in the city of Philadelphia the candi
date friendly to M'Kean succeeded in 11

wards, and those friendly to Snyder in 3;
and that the votes given for the former were
1198, for the latter 901; That in the Nor
thern Liberties, a district of the county of
Philadelphia, the candidates friendly to
Snyder had 591 votes, and those friendly
to M'Kean 377 votes.

Our country has scarcely concluded a
peace with one foe, when a more formida
ble seems ready to take up arms against
her. The Tripolitans have scarcely learn
ed that the American flag will not tamely
submit to insult and injury, and that Amer
icans will not, like some European states,
pay tribute where no tribute is due; when
the Spaniards, regardless as it would seem
of individual right and national respect,
treat us with the utmost arrogance, and
appear determined to put both our patience
and our prowess to the test. The time ap
parently is not far distant when this coun
try must either debase herself by submit
ting to indignities the most disgraceful, or
meet this insolent enemy in the fight;
which is the more honorable alternative let
such men as Bainbridge and Eaton decide.
[N. Y. D. Ad.]

It will be strange indeed (says the Bal
ance) if our country is not well defended.
The democratic papers say that the president
has called upon the Militia, to stand in rea
diness to carry into effect the law of the
last Congress, "For the more effectual pre
servation of peace in the ports and harbors
of the United States and in the waters un
der their jurisdiction." With the militia
upon the water, our navy upon land, and
our lord high admiral in a cave, what a
great and powerful and wonderful people
we shall be.

FOREIGN.

Reflections on the War, from the London
Morning Chronicle.

From the very beginning of this war, it
was very easy for an impartial and discern
ing observer to perceive that our govern
ment, and all our public men, except a very
few, were absolutely blind to the nature
and necessary progress of that war, into
which ministers entered with a levity that
afforded a most melancholy presage of the
future. They did not see the state of this
country, compared with France, in its pro
per light; so it was vain to expect from
them any measures suitable to the occasion.
While their mouths were full of the ambi
tion and aggrandizement of France, it was
quite evident that they did not affix any
meaning to the words they spoke. They
did not feel the subject at all. They acted,
and have continued to act, as if we had to
do with Louis XV. and Madame Pompa
dour. They did not feel, though they of
ten spoke of it, that France, at all times
formidable under Bonaparte, and that tho
weakened by her civil and external wars,
upon Mr. Pitt's principles of political econ
omy, she was really much strengthened
by them, as to every purpose of hostility.
Every great nation has become so after ci
vil wars, as the experience of all history,
of France herself, and of England, abun
dantly proves. This is what tax makers
and tax gatherers do not understand; but
it is quite simple. A nation that has pass
ed through such hardships, becomes hardy.
The minds of men rise above the timidity
and softness of prosperity and tranquility.
They are accustomed to suffering, and they
are familiarized with military ideas. The
character is thus changed. On such a peo
ple, hardships and severities, which would
drive the pampered sons of wealth and
ease to despair, make no impression, and
formidable indeed must they be to their
neighbors. Happy would it have been for
Europe had it been possible to seduce, or
beguile France, into a twenty years peace.
But the thing was impossible.

Yet it might have been expected, that
statesmen would have viewed a war with
an enemy of this kind, as an extraordinary
case, and demanding extraordinary exer
tions. It might have been expected, that
the old opinions of the best statesmen of
this country, the whigs of king William &
queen Anne's days, that the records of pa
liament itself would have been recalled to
mind, not to excite despair, but to stimu
late exertion. It was universally held in
old times, that this country could not exist
as an independent nation, if France even
had Flanders, far less Holland. But our
ministers thought nothing of the matter;
they set themselves down, and the country
too, quietly beside this volcano, just as they
say the peasants sometimes do under Aetna
and Vesuvius, ere the smoke of the last e
ruption had subsided.

It may be said, almost with strict justice,
that two years of the war have been utterly
lost, as to any purpose of wise and effectual

military preparation. Instead of adopting
any new system, or materially improving
the old, almost every thing that has been
done for momentary effort, has been hurt
ful upon a great scale, and with reference
to permanent objects. Instead of devising
any means for setting on foot and maintain
ing a military force, such as the circum
stances of Europe and of this country, in
relation to France, demand, we doubt very
much whether due provision is made for
repairing the inevitable waste of ordinary
casualties, &c. As to the reduction of the
militia, and turning them into the line, it
may have some slight effect, by bettering a
part of what we had; but we have very lit
tle more reason to say, that our military
strength is increased by an expedient than
a man would have to boast of the increase
of his wealth, who merely took twenty
guineas out of one pocket, and deposited
them in another.

This nation cannot be safe while France
remains mistress of Flanders and Holland,
and governs her whole territory with a mi
litary vigour; unless we have a military
population, and that military population
never can be created till a very large pro
portion of it has passed through the regu
lar army. As to peaceable volunteering,
and so forth, we believe nobody stands up
for that nonsense now. The inevitable ef
fect of that unwelcome sport is to make the
people after the first half year, more unmi
litary than they were before. But if it be
impossible all at once to introduce a system
of service limited in point of duration, and
to give the effect produced by that system,
it is high time to take some steps towards
obtaining a regular army on the best foot
ing, in which our means and opportunities
allow.

A present England is reckoned by fo
reigners a maritime power. They do not
reckon us a military nation in the ordinary
sense. They deny that we have an army in
the soldier's understanding of the term.---
They allow that we have several good
troops of the different kinds, and are excel
lent materials as to the common men, but
as to the system, science and management
it is utterly denied to us. We have seen
military books written in different coun
tries, descriptive of the different armies of
Europe, but an Englishman must be hurt
at the view they give of our military sys
tem.

We have little hope that our hacknied
office bred statesmen will be moved out of
their routine by any argument however cog
ent. Nothing but experience, the hard in
struction of misfortune, can enlighten such
men and make them practically wiser. Yet
every day that passes on more & more de
monstrates the necessity of being effectually
armed at home.---We cannot prevent
France from perhaps out-numbering us at
sea, should the war continue, and after a
few years peace she will most certainly e
qual us at least. We must not limit the
energy of Bonaparte's counsels by the dot
age of our own.---And if the natives of
France and her allies approach to us to
exceed us in number, where can we find
safety but in an army of courage & skill to
defend us?---Every thing but that is but
a momentary opiate to lull asleep alarm &
cowardice. It permanently weakens and
destroys us. Whether for honorable war
or secure peace, this nation must have an
army that will command the respect of our
enemies and the confidence of our friends.
The paper army of seven hundred thousand
men exposes us to the derision of the one
and the compassion of the other.

Affize of Bread.

The 3d loaf to weigh 13 ounces.
JOHN LONGDEN, C. C.
October 3.

Notice is hereby given,
THAT there will be no market for
Butcher's meat on Sunday, from this
time till the first of May.
October 3. dgt

TAVERN AND OYSTER HOUSE.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform the Pub
lic that they have this day opened a *House
of Entertainment*, at the corner of Duke and Wa
ter Streets, and intend to keep a constant supply of
THE BEST OYSTERS,
and RELISHES fevory description; they will
also be constantly supplied with the choicest LI
QUORS, of all kinds, and pledge themselves that
no exertions will be wanting to render general
satisfaction. They solicit a portion of that cus
tom, which they trust they will be found de
serving of.

Bogan & Shuck.
October 2. dgt

For Freight or Charter,
THE SCHOONER
M A R Y,
Borthen four hundred barrels, will
go in preference to South Carolina
na. For further information apply to the Cap
tain on board, lying at Merchants' Wharf.
Joseph D. Broadbrook.
October 3. 341

GERMAN LINENS.

The Subscriber has imported per ship LOUISA,
captain CLARKNER, and Baltimore, an assort
ment of coarse GERMAN LINENS,
CONSISTING OF

Ticklenburgs,
Osnaburgs,
Burlaps,
Hessian brown ralls,
Entirely to
C R A W B A C K.

One case Downies, entitled to drawback,
Cress a la Morlaix and Placillas, white and
brown in broken packages, and is in daily ex
pectation of a further supply of Silesia linens.

Also on hand, as usual,
A large and general assortment of
FALL & WINTER GOODS:

Th whole of which will be sold on the
lowest terms.

He keeps a constant supply of Brandywine
M. F. F. and Cassiter GUN-POWDER, war
ranted superior to any made in America, which
he sells at the prices of the manufactory. Ex
tensive orders in that line will be executed at the
shortest notice.

A. C. CAZENOVE.
October 3. 343

Thirty Dollars Reward.

RUNAWAY on or about the 12th inst.
from the plantation of *Doct. Bell* in L. u.
down county, a Mulatto M n named WILLIS;
about 23 years old five feet ten inch high; he
took with him a white and br w flur old tur
hat, nankeen pantaloons a pair of old velvet do
liver trousers, striped dimothy jacket, and
strapped blanket. Said fellow was raised near
Aquia, where I some time ago purchased him of
captain *Horrihan*; it is supposed said fellow has a
pals and will attempt to pass as a free man. I
will give the above reward for apprehending said
Negro in any jail, so that I get him again, if
taken out of the state of Virginia, or Fifteen
Dollar, if in this state, and reasonable charges
paid for bringing him home. All masters of ves
sels and others are forwarded against harbouring
or hiring said Negro, at their peril.

Walter S. Bell.
Aquia, S. pt. 28. (O 3) 24415

FOR SALE.

Eight cases low priced FELT HATS,
One box IRISH LINENS, real Coltrains,
Ninety barrels BEEF,
Two pipes HOLLAND GIN,
One half pipe LONDON PAR.
Two qt. do. TIGULAR MADEIRA,
And a few Sacks of

Liverpool STOVED SALT.
William Hodgson.
October 2. d

FOR SALE.

Five hundred acres of LAND, in
the County of Alexandria, and five and a half
miles from Alexandria and two from Georgetown,
one moiety in Wood and part of that heavily tim
bered. It abounds in excellent water, and hath
an extensive view of the neighborhood—from its
proximity to the City, Georgetown and Alexan
dria, with the additional convenience of an abun
dant of wood, few farms within the District
claim a pre-eminence. Upon the *First Monday
in October*, I shall attend on the premises for the
purpose of disposing of it, if not sold previous to
that time. Should it be more accommodating to
those (wh with a country residence during the
flicky months) I will divide it into ten and
twenty acre LOTS. Any person wishing to
view the Land, by an application to WILLIAM
SNELLUM, who lives on it may be granted.---
My remoteness and the frequent depredations on
the Wood and Timber, are the principal induc
ments to sell it, not more than one-fifth of the
purchase money will be required, and a credit
from two to three years will be given for the re
sidue, security by a mortgage, and a forfeiture
of the advanced monies, with interest on the
sum unpaid, if not punctually and fully dis
charged.

G. CHAPMAN.
August 17. 244

JAMES R. RIDDLE,
Has received by the late arrivals at Baltimore,
a part of his
FALL GOODS,
CONSISTING OF

FINE and coarse cloths, flannels, coatings,
flannels, baizes, balthecks, kerseys, napped
cottons, ruffs and striped blanket—ALSO—
One bale Elegant CARPETING.

All of which being imported direct from the
manufactories, will be found proportionably
cheap.
September 27. 343t

PUBLIC SALE.

PURSUANT to Deeds of Trust from Philip Watson to the subscriber will be sold on the premises, at public auction, at 11 o'clock, A. M. on the 5th day of October, ensuing,

Six Lots of Ground,

Handsomely situated on Stump Hill, about two miles west from Alexandria, described in the plat of said tract by the numbers 18, 19, 20, 23, 24, and 25, lying in one body, and contain about 36 acres, being subject to pay of the original purchase money two installments due 2d January and 2d July next, in amount 597 13-100 dollars. The terms of trust are CASH; but some credit will be allowed on satisfactory security.

In like manner, will be sold,

In the town of Centerville, 25 miles from Alexandria, at 11 o'clock, on the 12th day of October next.

A valuable Lot of Ground, together with the improvements thereon; consisting of a good Frame Dwelling-House, a Tannery of Vats, Bark-House, &c. convenient for the tanning business.

Samuel Craig, Trustee.

September 2. 201

Valuable House Lots for Sale,
On a credit of one, two, three & four years.

THE subscriber will expose at Public Sale, on Thursday the 17th of October, two VALUABLE LOTS on the fourth side of King street, near Columbus street. Two LOTS part of the same half acre, on the east side of Columbus street; two LOTS on the east side of Washington street, north of King street, and one LOT on the west side of Washington street, and fourth of King street. Fifteen or more HOUSE LOTS on the Mall, and the streets crossing it.

The terms will be more particularly made known at the Sale, which will commence on the 17th of October.

Stephen Cooke.

October 1. 201

FRESH FRUIT!

Excellent ORANGES

Uncommon large LINES

TAMARINDS

Soft shelled ALMONDS

RAISINS in boxes

And several other FRUITS

And GROCERIES as usual.

T. SIMMS,

Who has To Rent,

THAT commodious Front and Back HOUSE, with a large LOT, corner of Cameron and Pitt streets, a little above Mr. John Gadby's hotel. Possession may be had on the 12th October, ensuing.

ALSO,

The HOUSE in Prince street, next door to Mrs. Porter—it is a good stand for business, and 61 feet building on the lot, with a good cellar, which I would sell low for West India produce.

September 28. 201

STOP THE THIEF!

Forty Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from my employ on Monday the 9th instant, BENNET HILL, about twenty years of age, about 5 feet 6 inches high, remarkably well made, dark short hair, fair complexion—took with him

A chestnut sorrel Mare,

Branded with a small heart on her shoulder and buttock, about fourteen hands high, heavy made, a plated saddle bridle, a saddle and pair of fiddle bags; took a dark drab colored home made great coat, considerably too long for him; also a drab colored broad cloth coat, a pair of mixt striped cotton overalls, one pair of black velvet do; a striped calico jacket with sleeves, a striped yellow cassimere waistcoat with pearl buttons, and a new fur hat. Whoever takes up said runaway and mare, and delivers them to the subscriber, living in Hardy county, shall receive the above reward, or thirty dollars for the thief and ten for the Mare, paid by me.

Joseph Van Meter.

Sept. 26. 201

CHARLES BENNETT

Has Imported per the Ship *Persiferance*, from London, via Baltimore, the following Goods, which will be round and for Sale in a few days:

Superfine Cloths and Kerseymeres, of superior quality

Fashionable Waitcoating, consisting of Imperial clouded Brunswick Swansdowns, Check Vigona do. Beaverfelt Tottenetts, Welsted Quiltings, &c. &c.

Elastic Suspenders

Irish Linens and Silicas

Seine and Sewing Twine

Superfine and common Shoe Thread, &c. &c.

Best FF and battle Gunpowder.

He daily expects per the United States, from Liverpool, a general assortment of Woollens, Hosiery, and Manchester.

September 24. 201

PRINTING, in its various branches, handsomely executed at this office.

The Subscriber

MOST respectfully acquaints his Friends, and the Public generally, that on the 1st day of next month he intends to open an

OYSTER HOUSE,

where he at present resides, on King street, a few doors west of Washington street, where gentlemen can be supplied at any time with OYSTERS, served up in whatever manner they may think proper to order them—and,

Where is there, by Land or Water,

A nifer morsel than an OYSTER.

He also intends to entertain generally, for which purpose he will at all times be supplied with Liquors of a superior quality, and the best Provisions the market will afford; and as it is his determination to use every effort to give satisfaction,

He hopes the color of his face

Will his calling never disgrace,

But that his conduct and attention

Will be a means to gain him custom.

The Public's most humble servant,

JAMES HAMMOND.

Alexandria, September 28. 201
N. B. As a new beginner, I hope gentlemen will not expect credit. My capital is very limited, notwithstanding which, it is my determination to go in debt to no person, I consequently cannot afford to credit.

TO LET,

The Store and Cellar, lately occupied by Mr. James Wilson, deceased. They will be let either with or without the dwelling house, as may be most convenient to the person who may be inclined to become a tenant. Apply to Mrs. Eliza Wilson or R. I. Taylor.

September 4. 31aw1

HOUSE AND LOTS for Sale,
UPON POTOMACK;

Situated at the lower part, and within the limits of the town of Alexandria.

The house is built in the cottage style, calculated for the accommodation of a small family, but so planned as to admit of considerable enlargement without effecting its uniformity. It commands a fine view of the river and its adjacent country. The garden, principally in front, is rich and in high cultivation, extending to the water, which it approaches by semi-circular falls. The lot attached to the house is 65 feet fronting upon Water street, (corner of Jefferson street) running into the channel. More ground may be obtained if required.

In the same range, and to the southward of the above, are several Lots, similarly situated as to advantages and prospect, calculated for neat small buildings. The whole or any part of the above property may be obtained by purchase upon reasonable terms, either in fee-simple or under a light ground-rent. A clear title free from every incumbrance will be given upon the payment of the sum agreed for, and a liberal credit allowed if required. Mr. Taylor, residing upon the shore, below Keith's wharf, and adjoining the premises, will show the property, and a line directed to Doctor Hamilton, post-office, Alexandria, will meet with immediate attention.

September 21. 31aw1

NOTICE.

THE administration of the estate of JAMES WILSON, deceased, having been committed to the Subscribers by the Orphans' Court of the county of Alexandria, they hereby require all those indebted to the said estate to make immediate payment of their respective debts; and those who have claims against the estate, to exhibit them as early as possible, properly authenticated.

Eliza Wilson,

R. I. Taylor.

August 12. 31aw1

Valuable Property for Sale.

On the 10th day of October next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, will be sold on a long credit, at public vendue, on the premises,

THAT large STONE WAREHOUSE on the corner of Wolfe and Union streets; one half of a Ground Rent of £131 18/- arising out of the District House immediately opposite; one half of the Wharf that was built by general Roberdeau, and a number of Vacant Lots on Water, Wolfe, and Union streets.

The property will be shown to any person applying to the subscriber.

THOMAS PATTEN.

August 19. 206w

Just Published,

And for Sale by Cotton & Stewart,
A Key to Myself of Iniquity

OR AN

Address to Men of Candor and

lovers of Truth.

By JOHN WEST,

Of Fairfax County.

This work contains a compendium ecclesiastical history, accompanied with the author's reflections; proving modern episcopacy to be spurious, and human legislation in the Church to be usurpation, &c. &c.

St. Vincents Rum,
Muscovado Sugar, and
Spanish Hides,

FOR SALE BY

Benjamin Shreve, jun.

August 5. 206w

DISTRICT of COLUMBIA,

County of Alexandria, ff.

June Term, 1805.

William Riley, Complainant,

Against

Adam Douglass and John

and Thos. Vowell, Defendants,

In Chancery.

The defendant Adam Douglass, not having entered his appearance and given security, according to the act of assembly, and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, upon affidavit, that the said defendant Adam Douglass, is not an inhabitant of this district, on motion of the complainant, by his counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendant Adam Douglass, do appear here on the first day of November term next, and enter his appearance to the suit, and give security for performing the decrees of the court, and that the other defendants, John and Thomas Vowell, do not pay away, convey, or secrete the debts by him owing to, or the estate, or effects in their hands, belonging to the said absent defendant Adam Douglass, until the further order or decree of the court, and that a copy of this order, be forthwith inserted, in both of the public newspapers, published in this county, for two months successively, and that another copy, be posted at the front door of the court house of said county.

A Copy,

Test,

G. DENEALE, c. c.

August 21.

DISTRICT of COLUMBIA,

County of Alexandria, ff.

June Term, 1805.

Ferdinand Marsteller and John

Young, trading under the

firm of Marsteller & Young,

Complainants, against,

Samuel Croudson, and Co. and

John Tucker, the Chairman

of the Marine Insurance

Association of the town of A-

lexandria, Defendants,

In Chancery.

The said defendants Samuel Croudson and Co. not having entered their appearance, and given security, according to the act of assembly, and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, upon affidavit, that the said defendants Samuel Croudson and Co. are not inhabitants of this district, on motion of the complainants by their counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendants, Samuel Croudson, and Co. do appear here, on the first day of November term next, and enter their appearance to the suit, and give security for performing the decrees of the court, and that the other defendant, John Tucker, Chairman of the Marine Insurance Association of Alexandria, do not pay away, convey or secrete, the debts by him owing to, or the estate or effects, in his hands, belonging to the said absent defendants, Samuel Croudson and Co. until the further order or decree of the court, and that a copy of this order, be forthwith inserted for two months successively in both of the public newspapers published in this county, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the court house of said county.

A Copy,

Test,

G. DENEALE, c. c.

August 21.

DISTRICT of COLUMBIA,

County of Alexandria, ff.

June Term, 1805.

Thomas Lewis, (Complainant) against

Hannah Griffith, widow and relict

of David Griffith, deceased; Lewell-

lin Griffith, Camillus Griffith, Col-

ville Griffith, and Sarah Griffith,

children of the said David Griffith,

deceased; Elizabeth Griffith, widow

and relict of David Griffith, junr. de-

ceased; Elizabeth Thompson & Emi-

ly Griffith, Fred. Lewellin Griffith,

Lacy Ann Griffith and Elizabeth

Griffith, heirs of David Griffith, junr.

dec. and Baldwin Dole, (Defendants)

In Chancery.

THE said Defendants, Elizabeth Griffith, widow and relict of David Griffith, junr. deceased; Emily Griffith, Frederick L. Griffith, Lacy Ann Griffith and Elizabeth Griffith, heirs of the said David Griffith, junr. deceased, and Lewellin Griffith, not having entered their appearance and given security according to the rules of this court—and it appearing, to the satisfaction of the court, that they are not inhabitants of this district—on motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendants do appear here on the first day of November term, and answer the complainant's bill. And it is further ordered, that the infant defendants be allowed to appear, by their guardians, and answer the said bill and defend this suit, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in both of the public newspapers published in this county, for two months successively, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the court house of the said county.

A Copy,

Test,

G. DENEALE, c. c.

August 21.

Jamaica Rum for Sale.

FOR SALE,

A few puncheons 4th proof Jamaica Rum.

James Sanderfon.

DISTRICT of COLUMBIA,

County of Alexandria, ff.

June Term, 1805.

William Thornton Alexander,

Complainant,

Against

Stephen Cook, James H. Hooe,

Robert T. Hooe, Robert E.

vans, Robert Smith and Pe-

ter Billy, Defendants,

In Chancery.

THE Defendant, Stephen Cooke, not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court; and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, upon affidavit, that the said Stephen Cooke is not an inhabitant of this district; on motion of the complainant, by his counsel, it is ordered, That the said defendant do appear here on the first day of November term next, and enter his appearance to the suit and give security for performing the decrees of the court; and that the other defendants, James T. Hooe, Robert T. Hooe, Robert Evans, Robert Smith, and Peter Billy, do not pay away, convey, or secrete, the debts by them owing to, or the estate or effects in their hands belonging to the said absent defendant Stephen Cooke, until the further order or decree of the court; and that a copy of this order be forthwith published for two months successively, in both of the public newspapers published in this county, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the court house of said county.

A Copy,

Test,

G. DENEALE, c. c.

August 21.

The Subscriber

Wishing to leave Alexandria, offers for sale,
200 thousand good merchantable bricks, at a reduced price, with all his improvements, complete for carrying on the brick making business to advantage; he has tools sufficient to supply three tables; all of which may be had low for cash, or good paper, at a short date. For further particulars inquire on the premises, Duke street, or, at my residence, King street, near Mr. William Rhodes's.

October 1.

John Krebs.

N. B. An excellent strong CART for sale.

Valuable Property for Sale.

The subscriber, anxious to close his outstanding concerns, without delay, offers for sale, the following PROPERTY, viz.

His Houses and Lot, on Oronoko and Washington streets.

18 Acres of Ground, on the commons of Alexandria, near the powder-house.

His Wharf, with a Warehouse upon it.

Fourteen Lots of Ground contiguous to the wharf, on two of which are Framed Houses.

Two Houses and Lots on Prince street, well situated for business.

A House and Lot on King street, with a Warehouse behind, on a public alley.

A Moiety of a three story Brick House on Water street and of a Lot adjoining—at present occupied by Doctor Kennedy.

A Lot of half an acre, south-east corner of Fairfax and Gibson streets.

A Lot on St. Athaph's street, near Prince street.

Two Lots on Queen and Washington streets

An undivided fourth part of 19,000 acres of Land, in Spottsylvania county, on the Rappahannock river, a few miles above Fredericksburg and Falmouth. The advantages of this tract, its water carriage, mill-feats, an inexhaustible quantity of iron ore of the first quality, wood, together with a flattering prospect of mined men, so great as to merit the attention of monied men.

A company is about forming for the erection of iron works, &c. upon this land, and if carried into effect, ten shares in the said company will be disposed of in lieu of the land.

4333 and one third Acres of Land, in Bourbon county, (Kentucky), near Lexington; said to be of excellent quality.

2847 and one third Acres of Land, in Lincoln county, (Kentucky).

3709 Acres of Land, in Wood county, (Virginia).

15,000 Acres of Land, in Hardy county, (Virginia).

A House and Lot, in Leesburg.

A large quantity of Timber, consisting of chestnut and other kinds, standing near the Great Falls of Potomac; which may be conveniently transported by water to George-Town, Washington, and Alexandria.

Also—Sundry Ground-Rents in Alexandria.

To those who wish to invest their money to advantage, or to whom the subscriber may be indebted, he will make sales on terms very beneficial to either, if speedy application is made to him.

He hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to him, that if their accounts are not satisfactorily settled by the first of November next, suits will be commenced without respect to persons.

WILLIAM WILSON.

September 11.

PRINTED DAILY, BY

S. S. SNOWDEN.

Vol. V-1

On F

11 o'clock, will

In bids, and bl.

Gin is sines and b

Whiskey and Appl

Sugar in bids, tier

Chocolate

White and brown S

Mould and dipt C

Rafins in kegs, bo

Tigs in kegs and fr

Queen's Ware in

HOUSEHOL

&c.—

A Variety of

among

Cloths, Coatin

Duff, Plains, Ke

Engel, Elastics, b

Calimancoes, Ruffe

Chintzes and Calli

Irish Linens, Silica

Omburgs and Tic

Moslin and Muslin

India Muslins and T

Bandanna Handker